

ACTIVE STRUCTURAL FIBERS FOR MULTIFUNCTIONAL COMPOSITE MATERIALS

PI: Henry A. Sodano

Associate Professor

Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering

Materials Science and Engineering

University of Florida, Gainesville, FL



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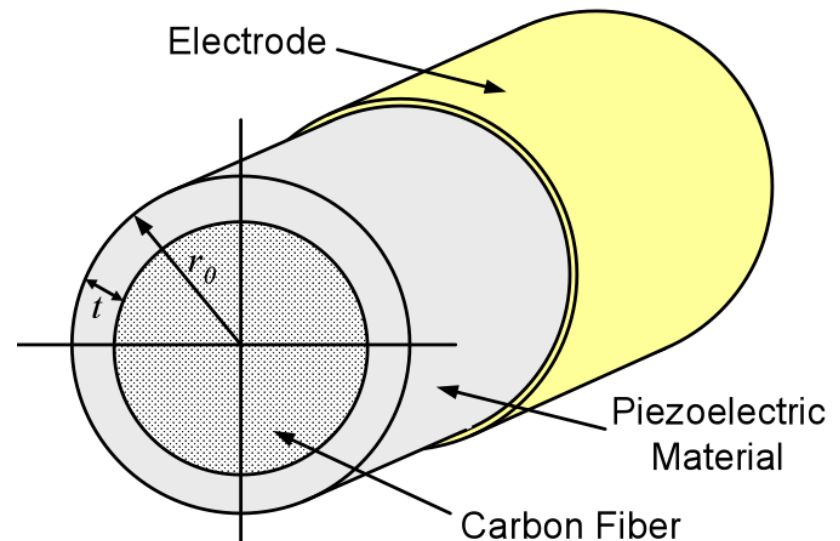
Multifunctional Materials

- Multifunctional materials are integrated systems that can perform several functions of an application from a single component of the system
- Examples of functional combinations
 - Structural plus ballistic and/or blast protection
 - Structural plus chemical
 - Structural plus damping
 - Structural capability plus power/ energy generation
 - Structural plus sensing
 - Structural plus self- decontamination.
 - Structural plus self-repair
 - Structural capability plus thermal management



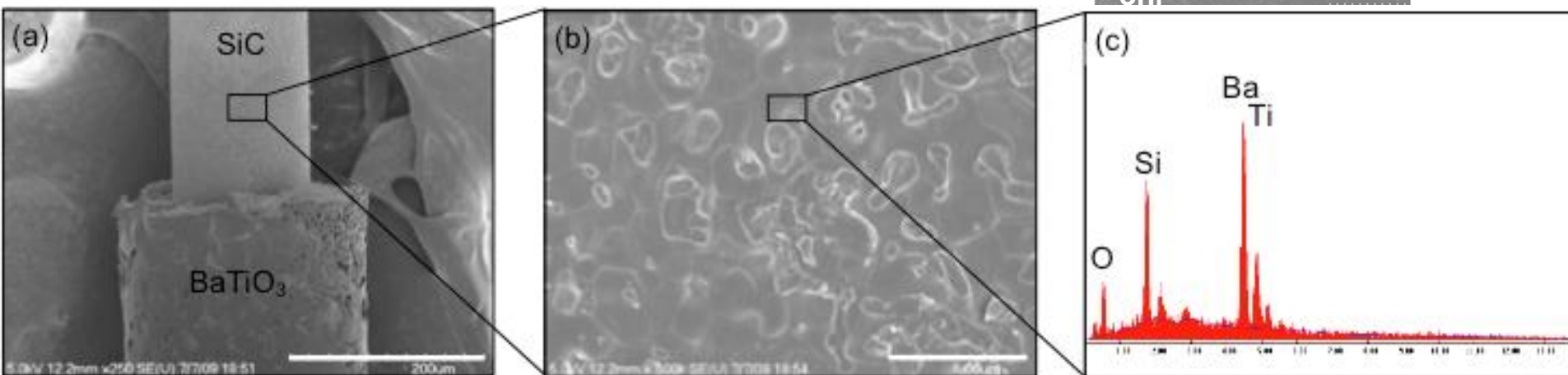
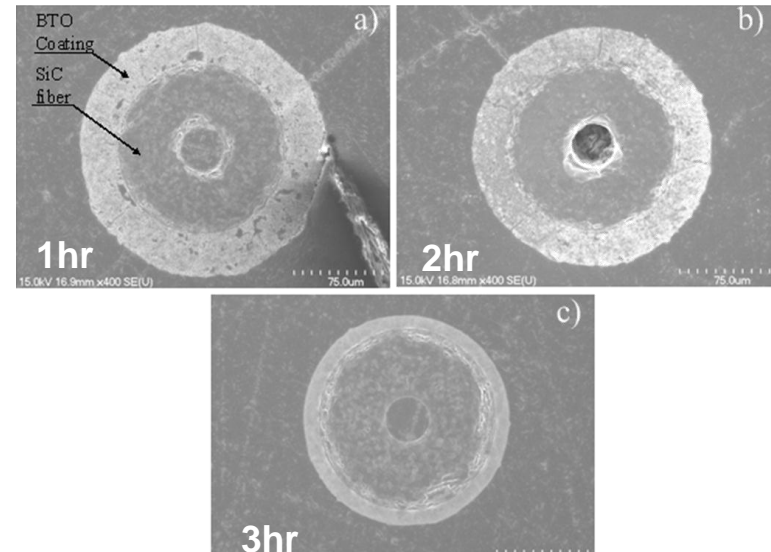
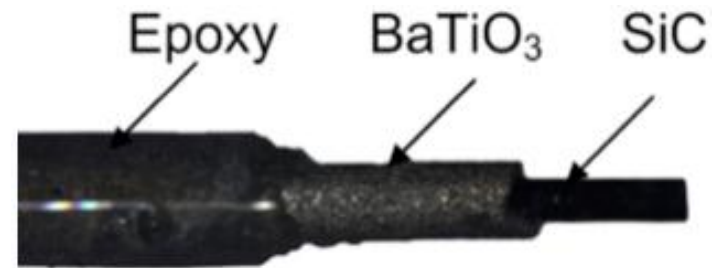
Multifunctional Piezoelectric Fibers

- Conductive fiber is coated in a piezoceramic layer
 - Carbon Fibers
 - Silicon Carbide Fibers
- Electrode applied to outer shell of the fiber allowing electric field to be applied through the radius of the fiber
- The material poled and used for sensing/actuation, structural health monitoring, damping or energy harvesting



Multifunctional Structural Composites

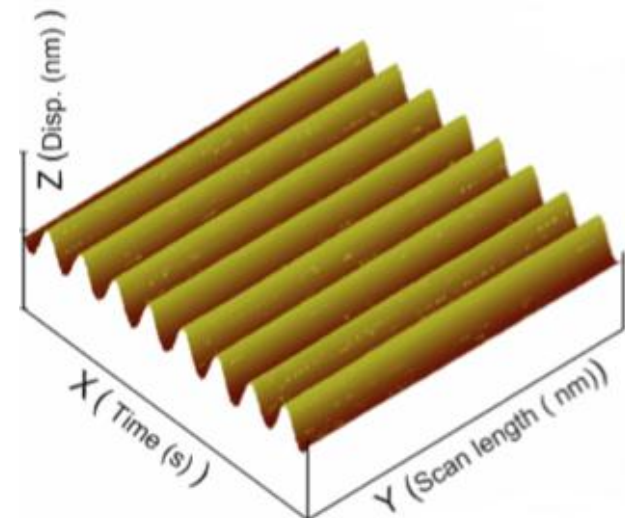
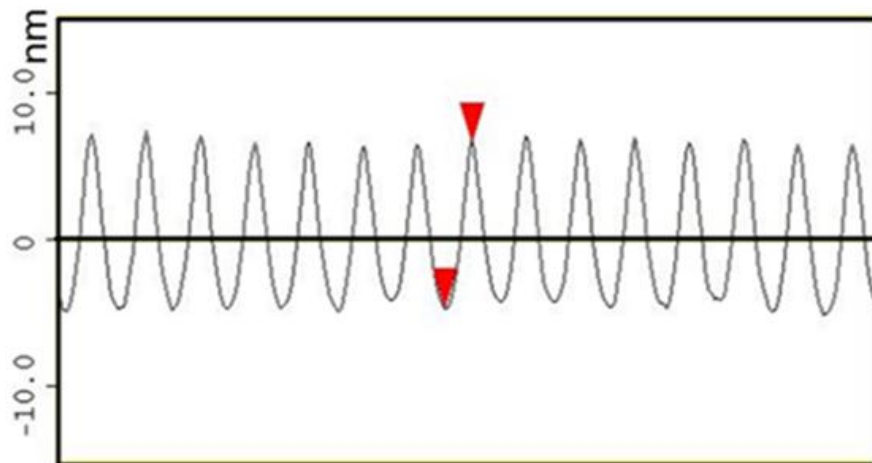
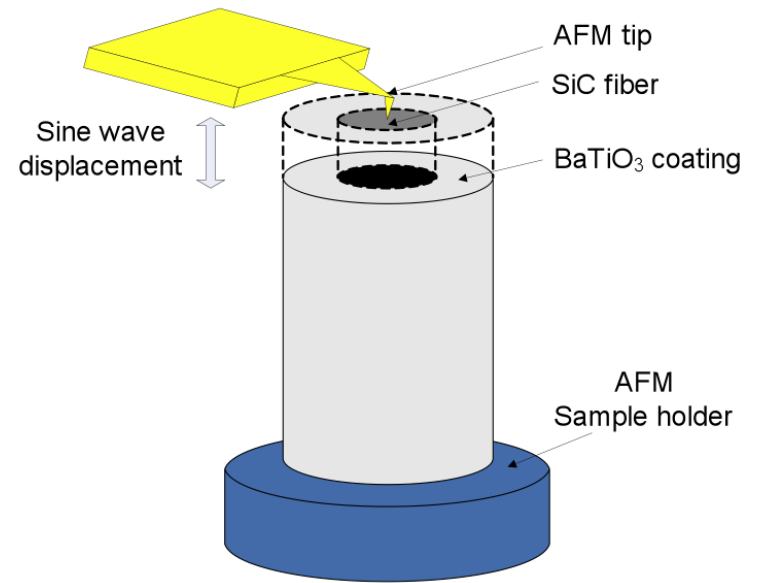
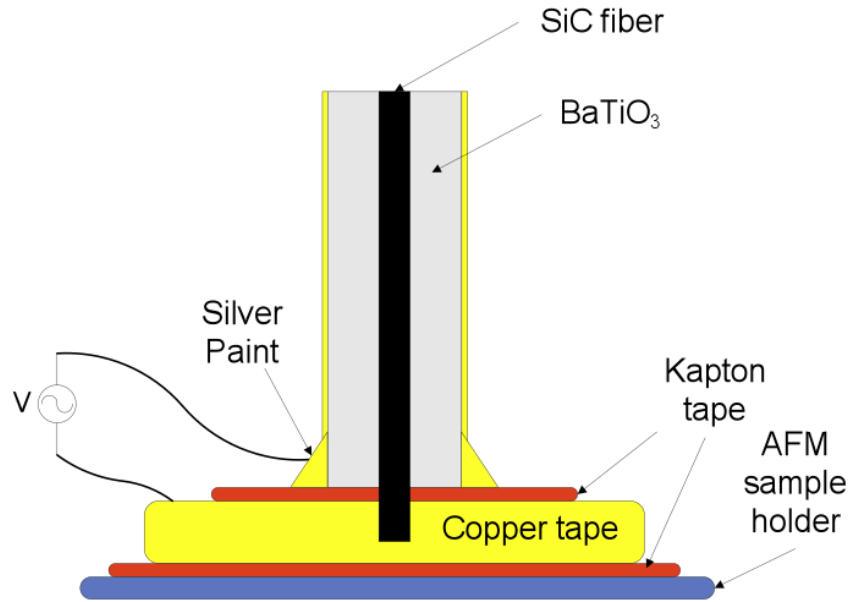
- Developing methodologies to integrate piezoelectric materials into structural materials
- Formulated models to predict the behavior of multiphase piezoelectric composites



Active Fiber is Flexible After Sintering

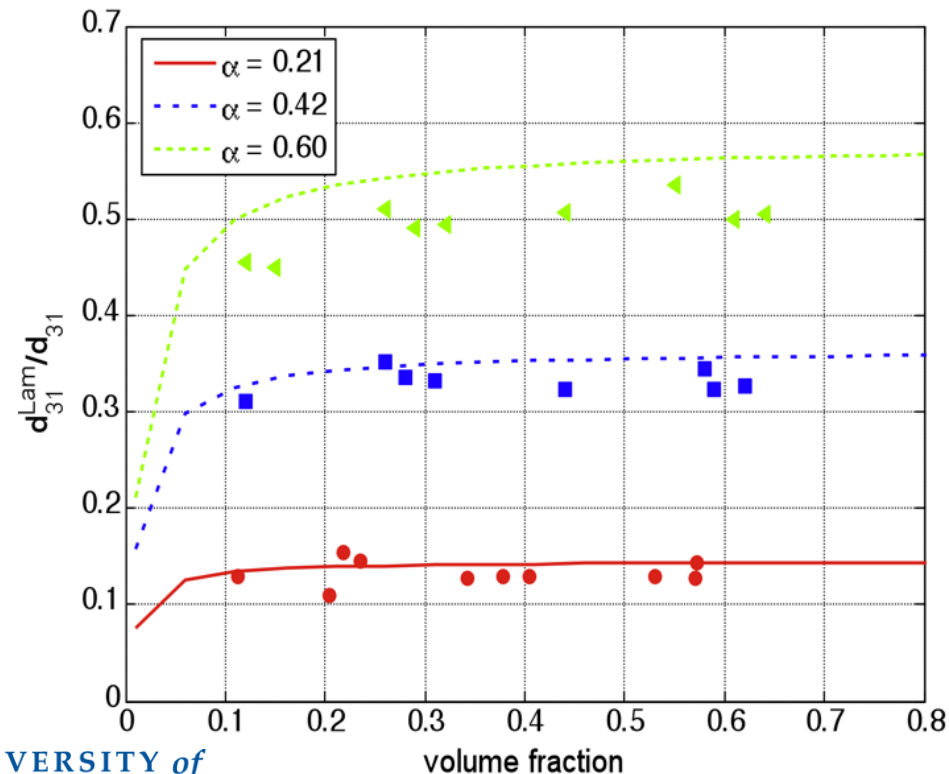
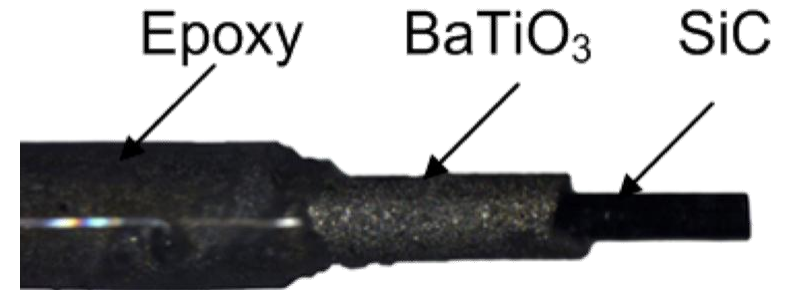


Experimental Testing of Fiber

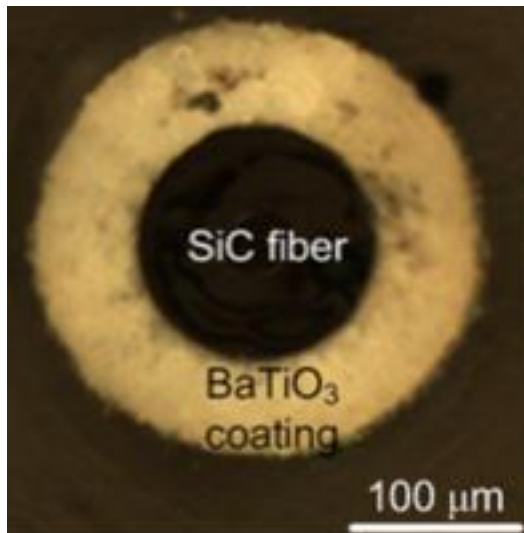
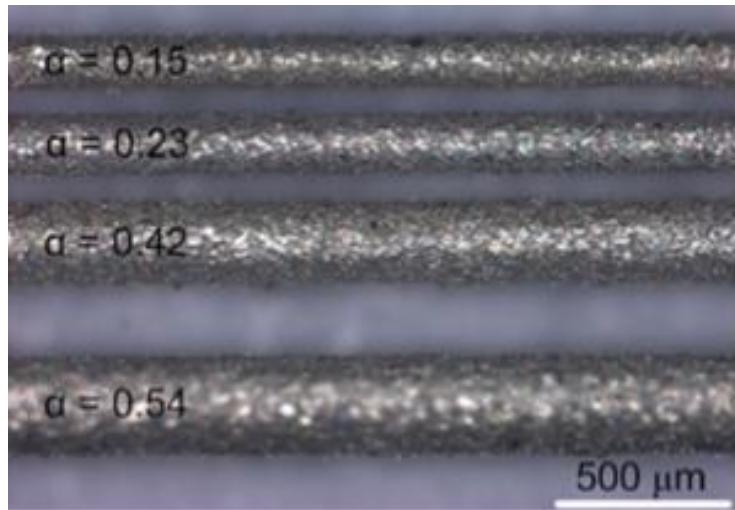


Electromechanical Coupling of Lamina

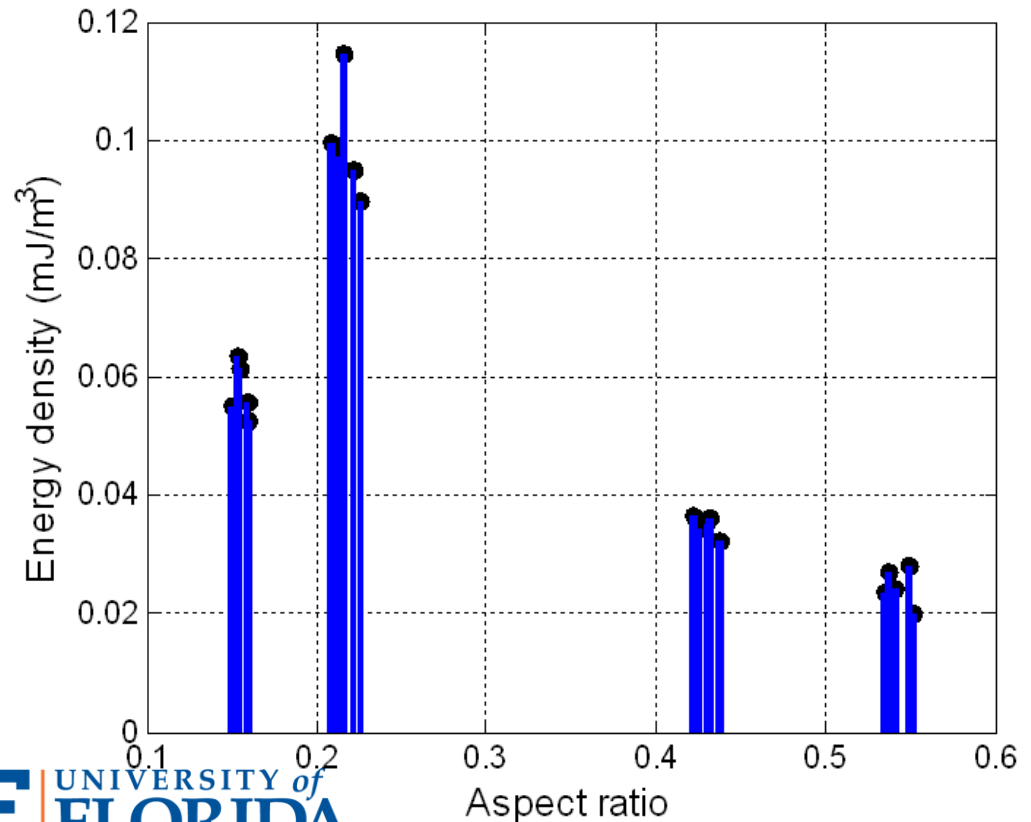
- Concentric single fiber lamina formed
- AFM used to measure the piezoelectric coupling coefficient
- Results indicate structural composites with coupling greater than many pure phase piezoelectrics can be produced



Energy Storage Characterization

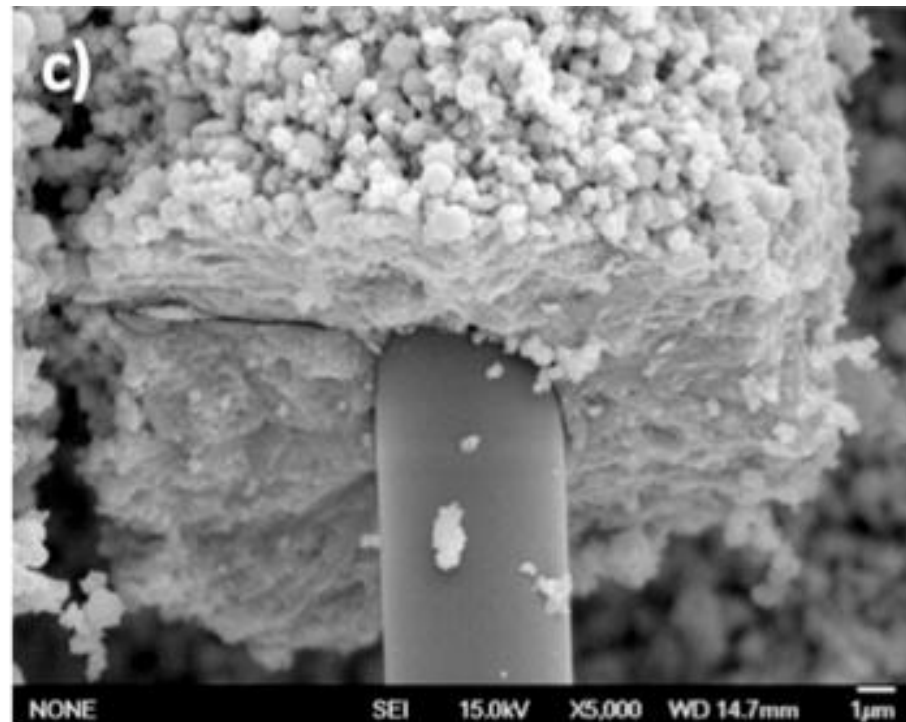
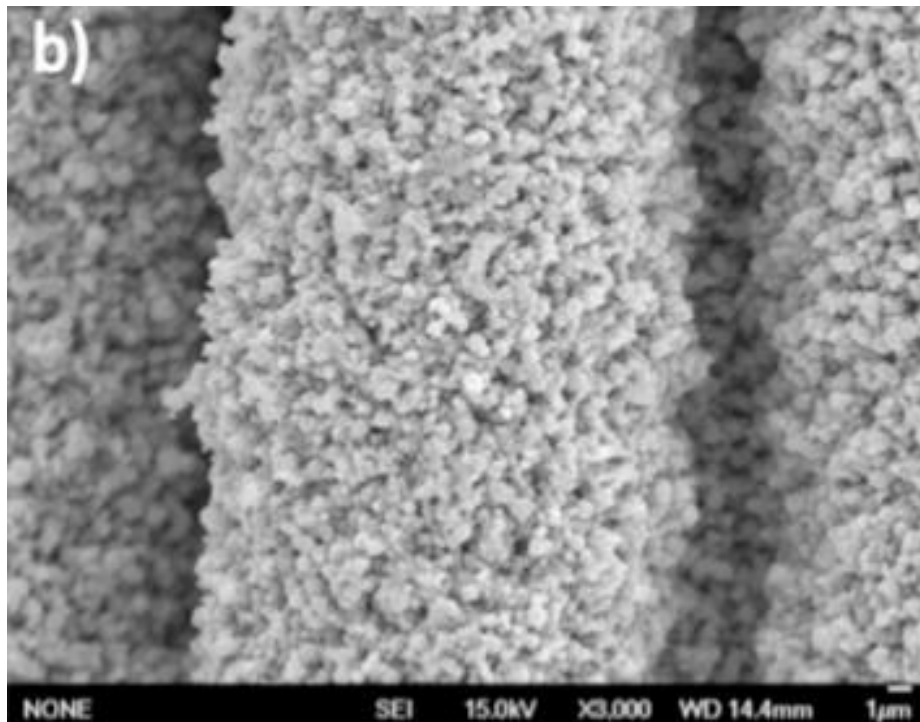


- Dielectric constant of 1150
- Breakdown strength of 7 MV/m
- Maximum energy density of $\sim 0.1 \text{ J/cm}^3$



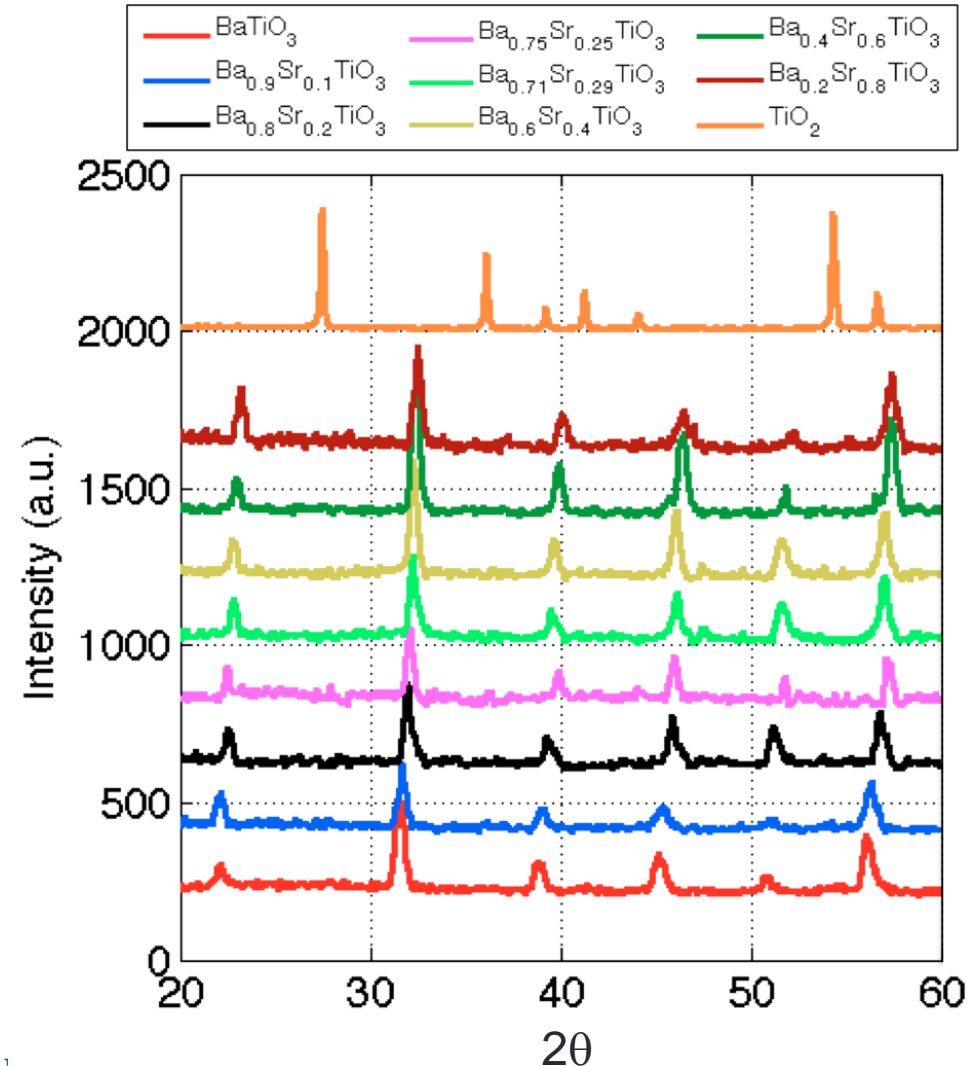
Thick Film Piezoceramics on Carbon Fiber

- New program looking at the reduction of the fiber size to be compatible with carbon fibers
- Have developed a new solution based growth process for piezoceramic compositions with high electromechanical coupling



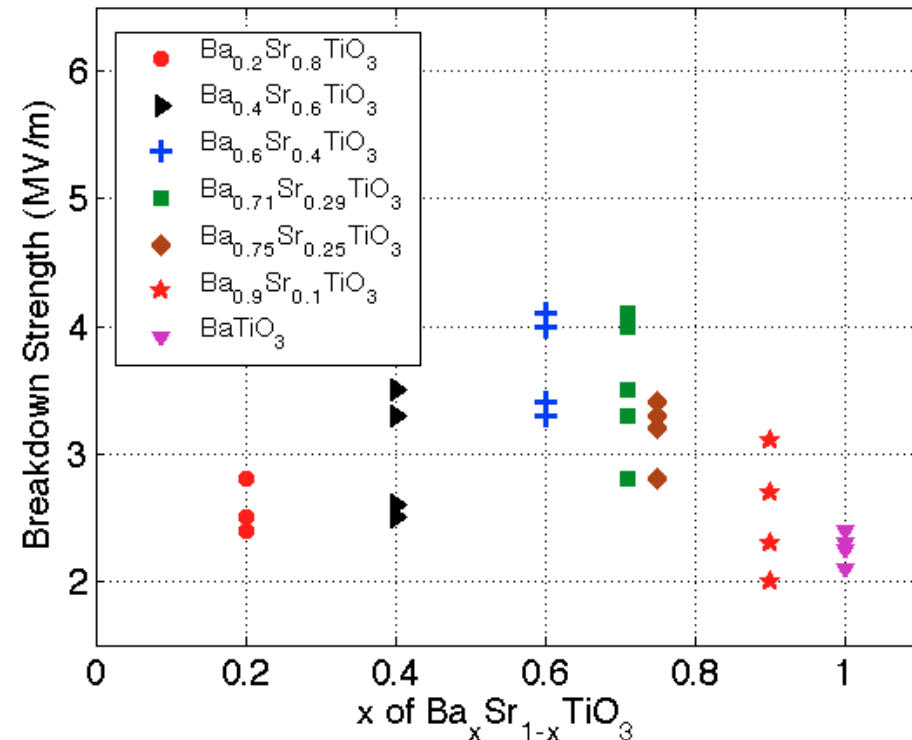
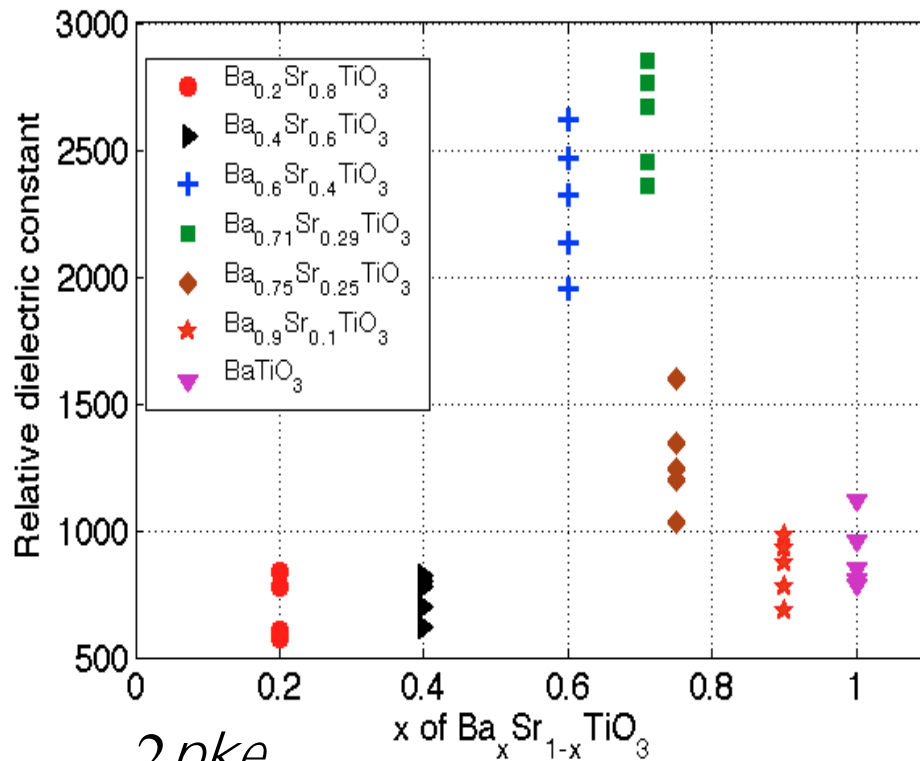
X-ray Diffraction of BST Coatings

- $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3$ films can be grown with stoichiometry control
- Process allows for control of the film thickness from ~500nm to 20 μm
- Other perovskite compositions can be synthesized



Electrical Characterization of Fibers

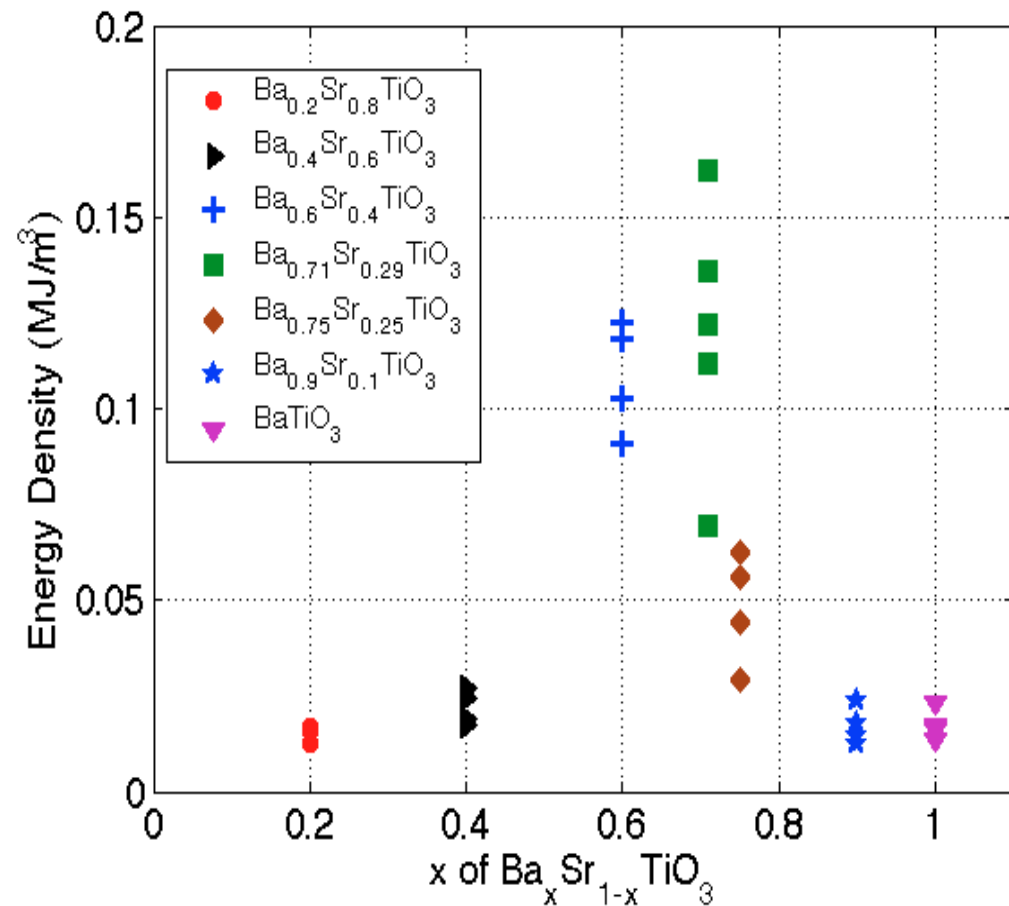
- Dielectric constant similar to that of EPD films
- Breakdown strength low, potentially due to current defect density, highest at curie temperature



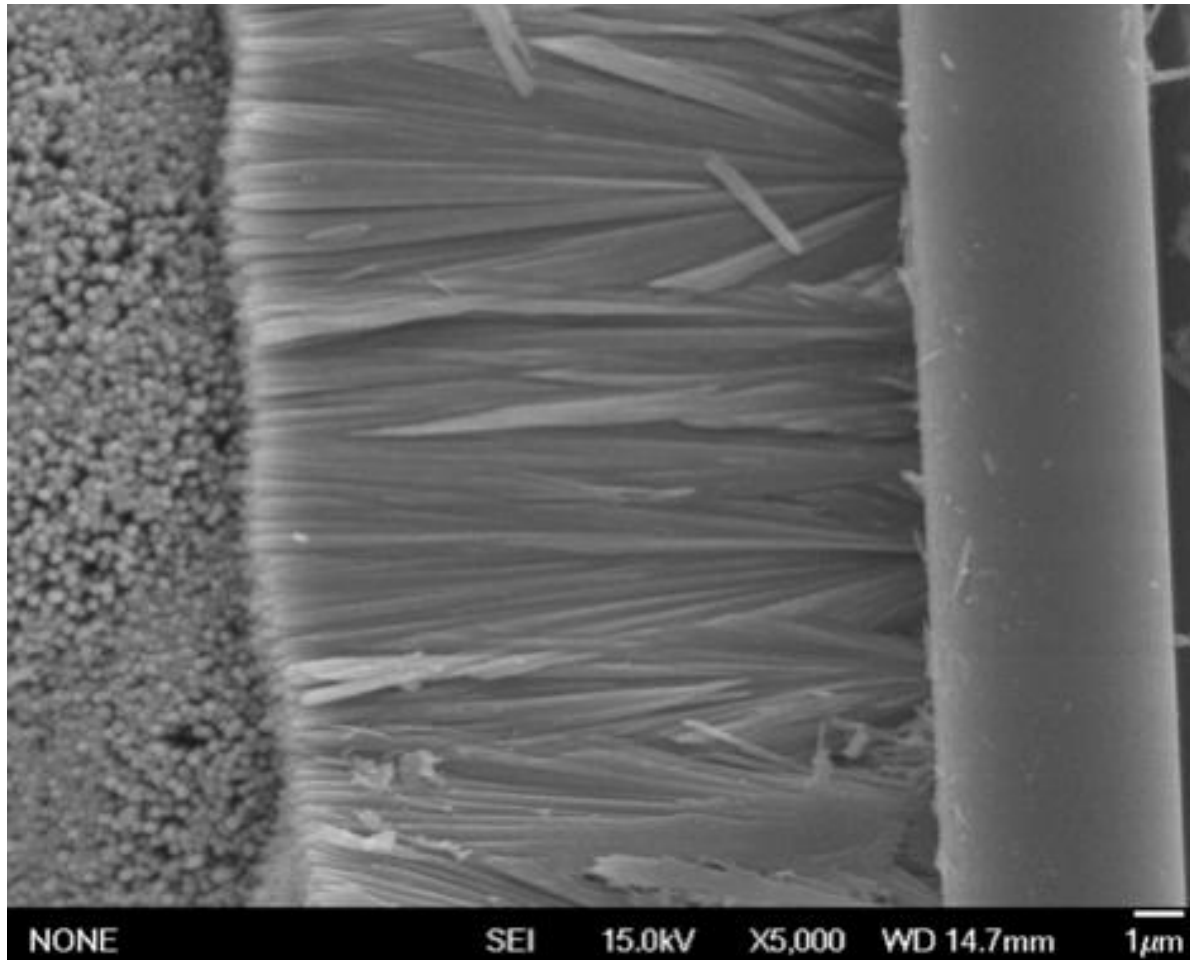
$$C = \frac{2pke_0}{\ln(b/a)} L$$

Energy Density of BST Thick Films

- Maximum energy density of 0.1202J/cm^3
- Largest energy density occurs when Curie temperature is near ambient
- Energy density of BST ~20% of the sintered films
- Lower breakdown and increased defect density

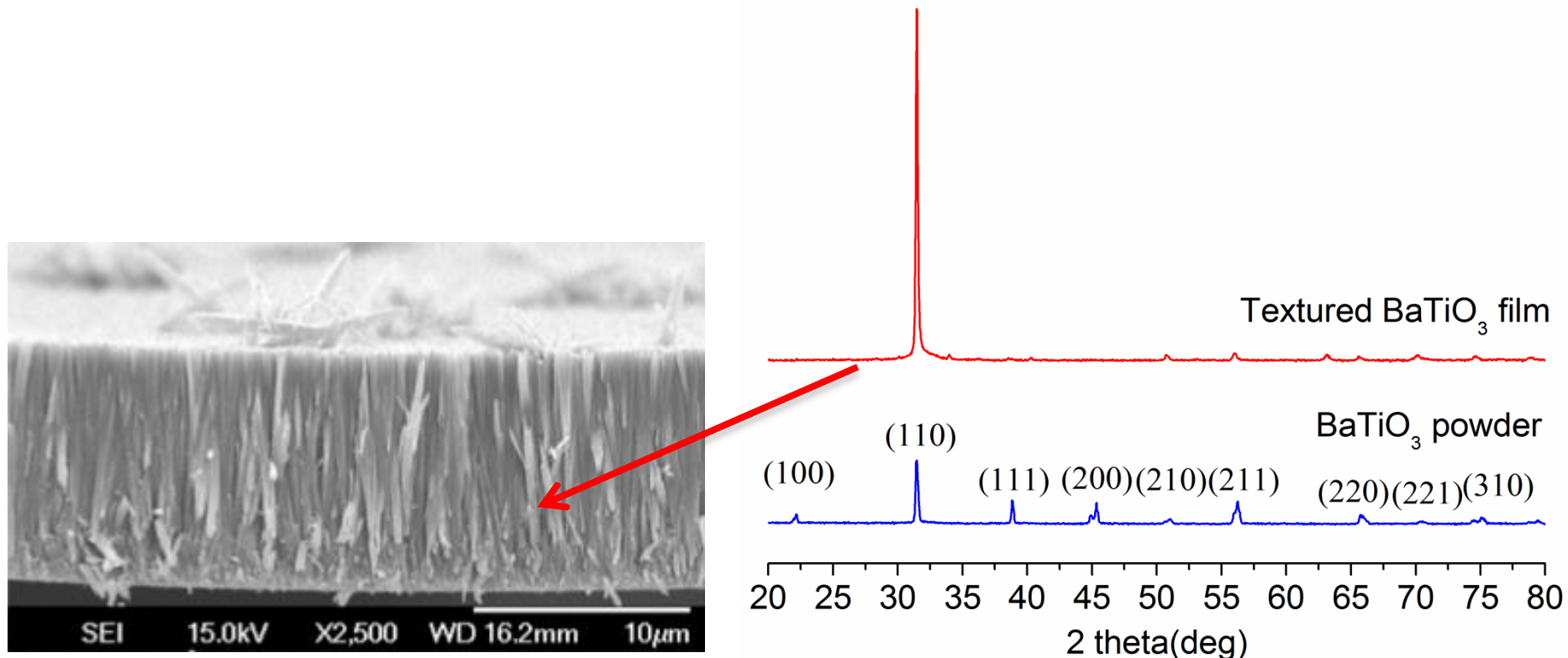


Textured Films on Fibers

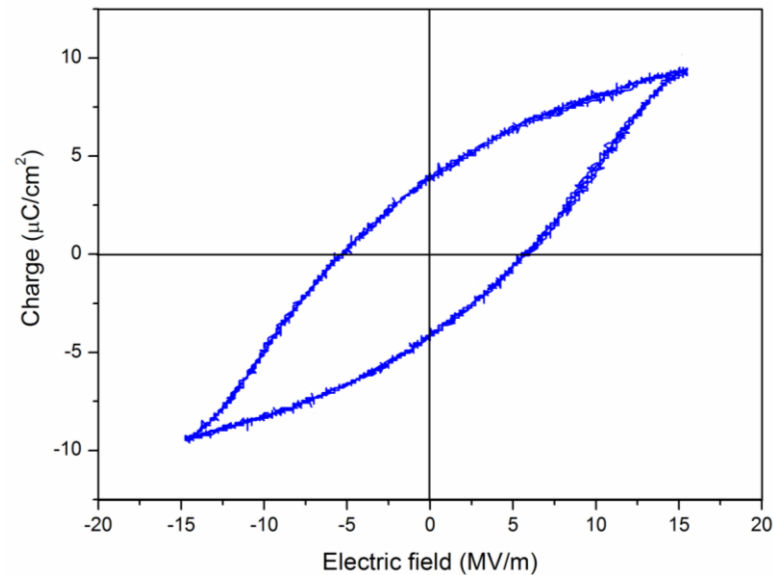
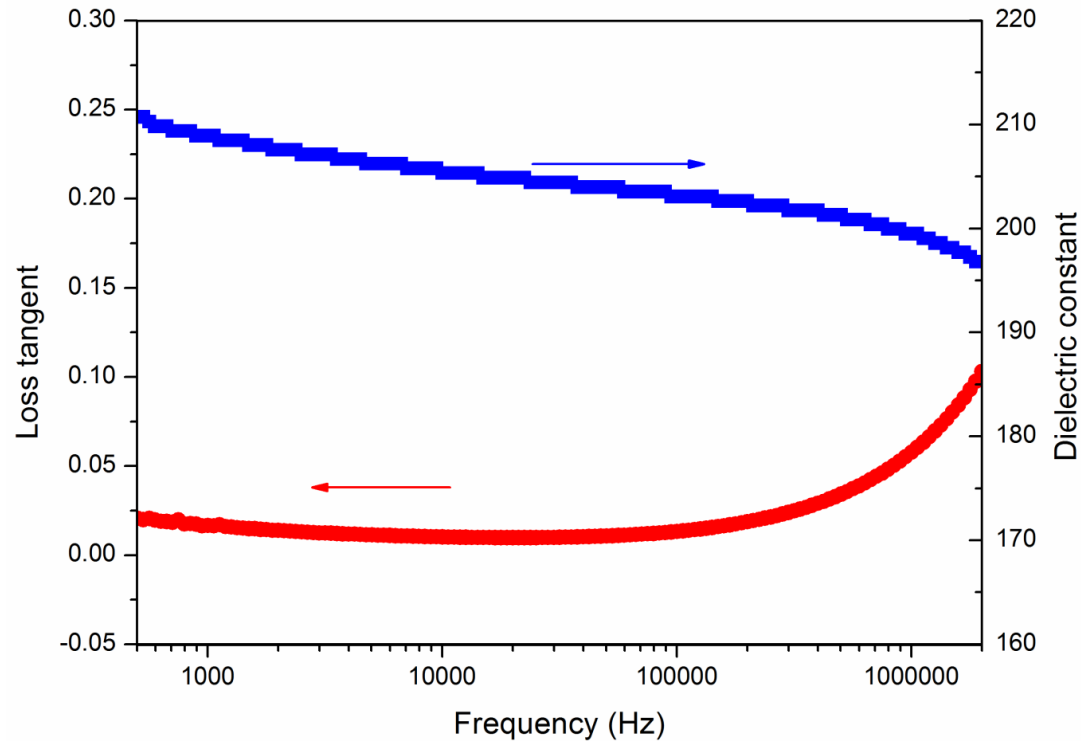


XRD Analysis of Textured Films

- Crystallographic texture can lead to improve dielectric and electromechanical coupling

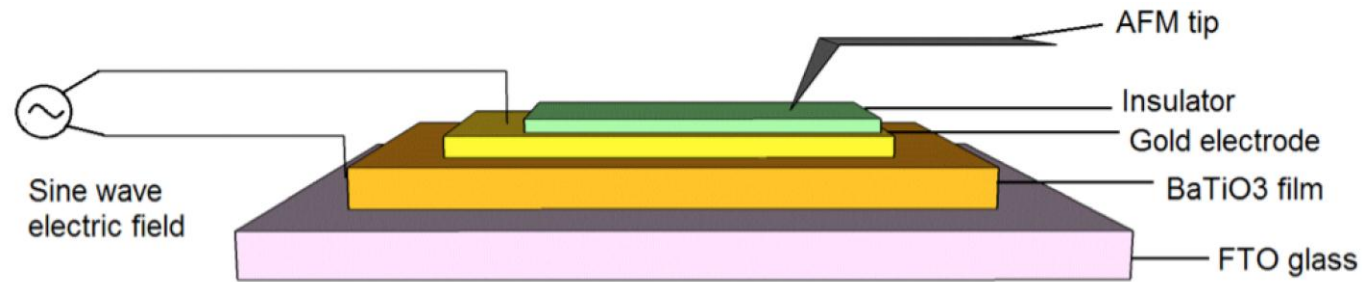


Dielectric constant and Loss tangent



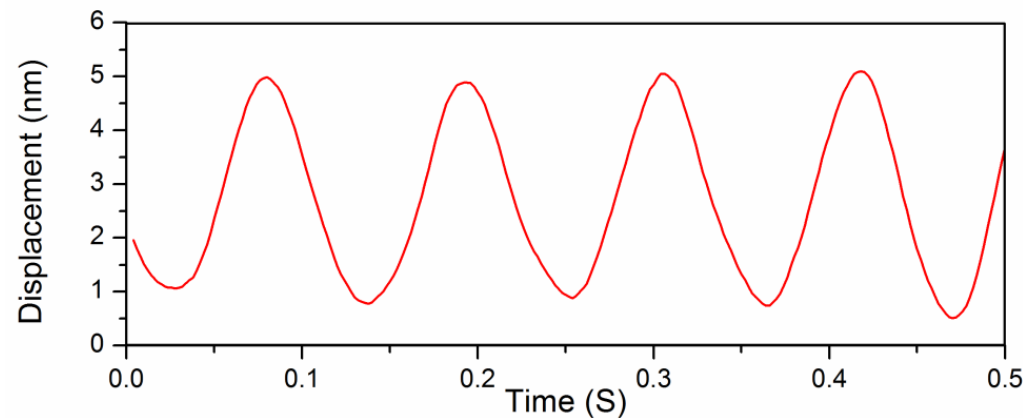
- Dielectric constant is 210 at 1KHz, and 196 at 2MHz.
- Loss tangent is 0.02 at 1KHz, and 0.09 at 2MHz.

Piezoelectric Response



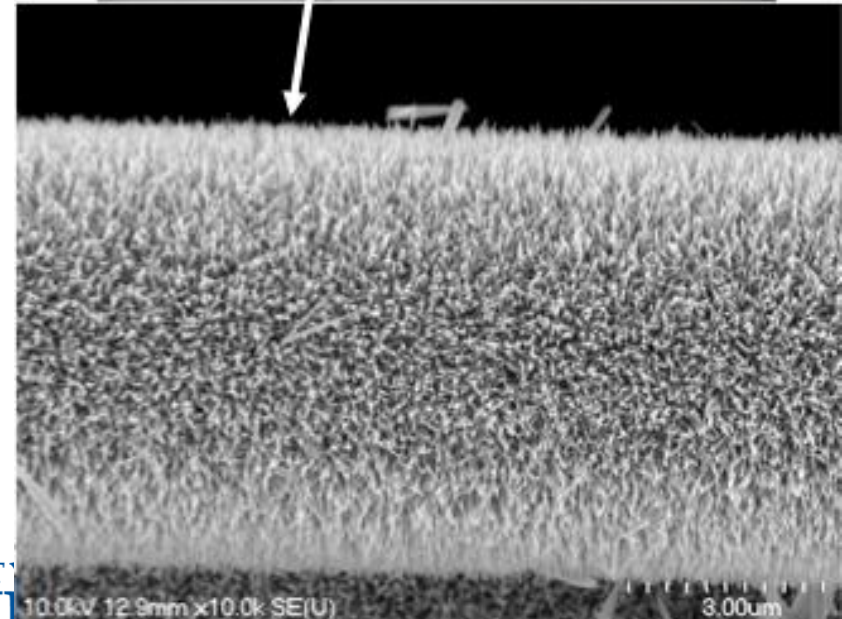
The sample was poled with 12.5KV/mm (+100V) for 1 hour

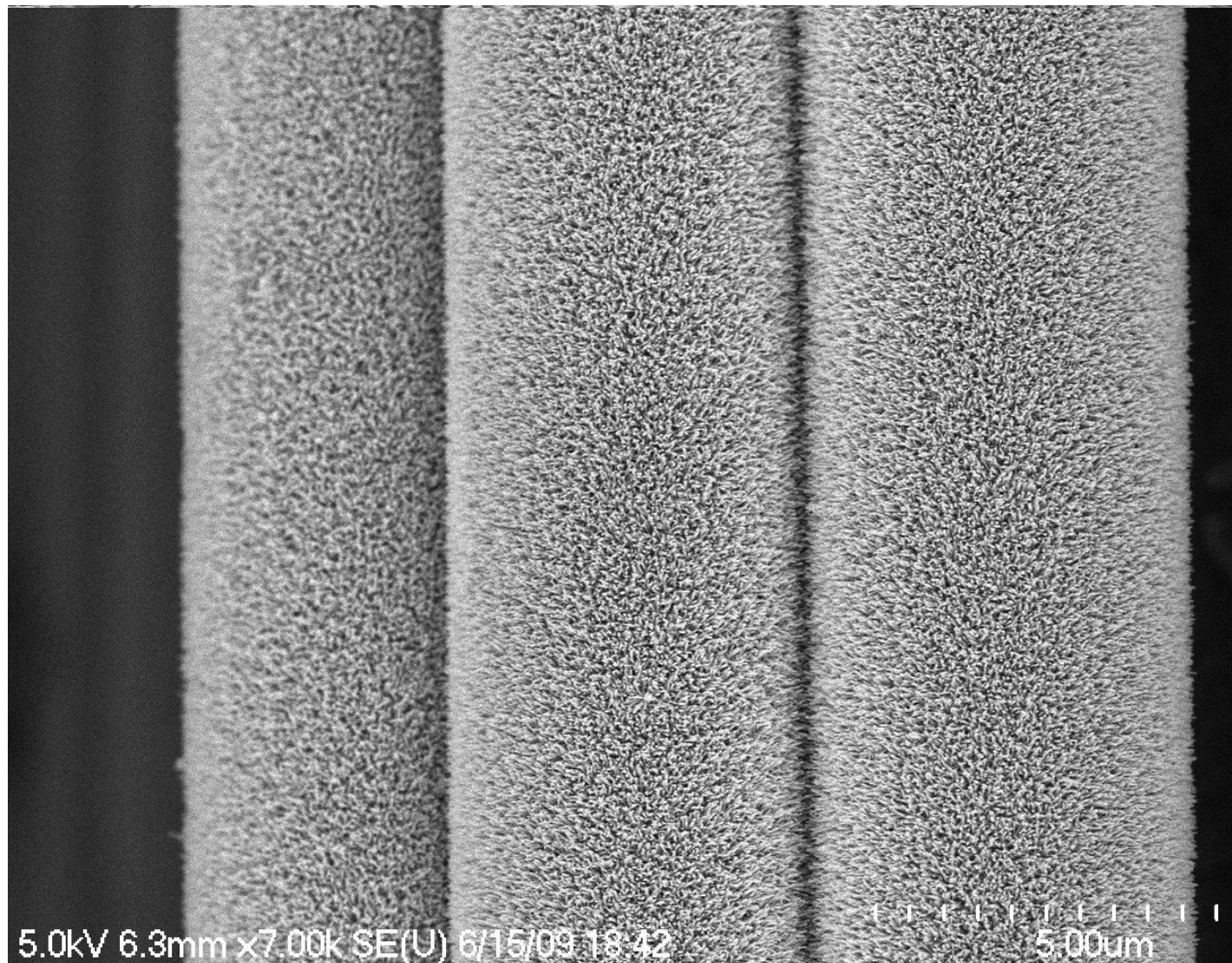
- 0-80V 10 Hz sine wave applied with displacement measured by AFM
- The film has a d_{33} coupling coefficient of 50 pm/V
- High coupling for thin films



ZnO Growth on Carbon Fibers

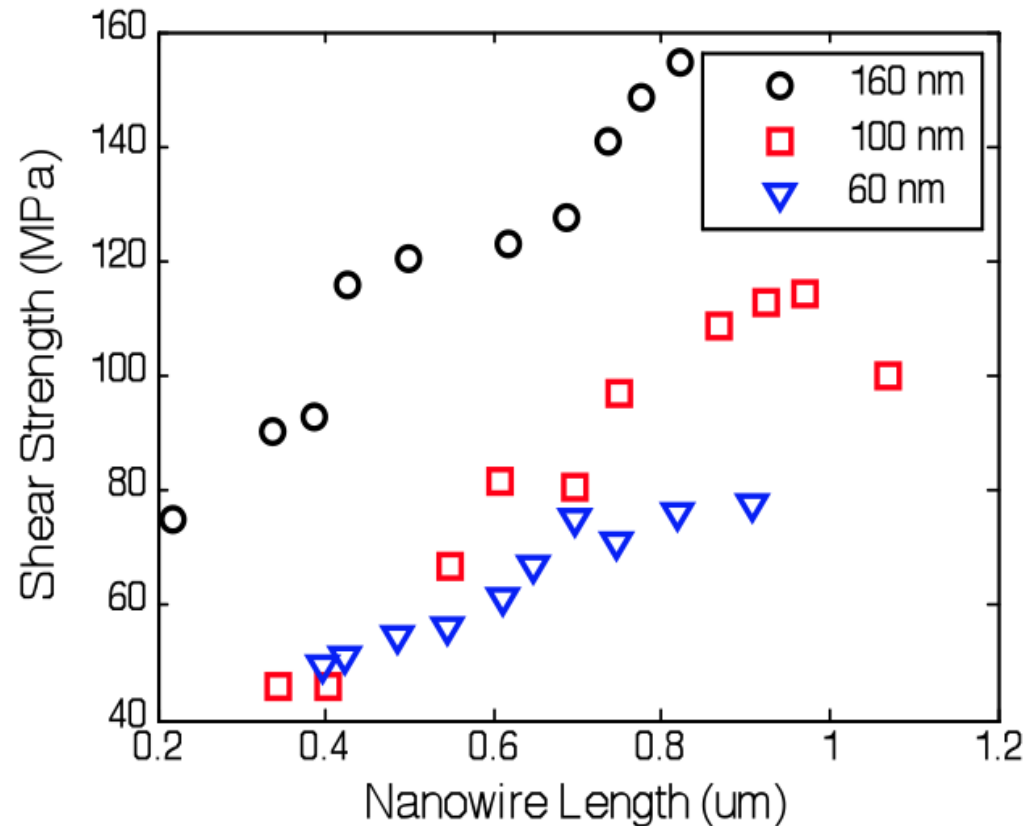
- Solution based growth techniques allow uniform coatings
- Process carried out at temperatures $< 90^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Low temperature allows nanowire growth on polymeric fibers
 - Kevlar, Vectra, etc.
- Nanowire act to reinforce and functionally grade the interface
- Nanowires are piezoelectric and semiconductive





Nanowire Morphology and Interface Strength

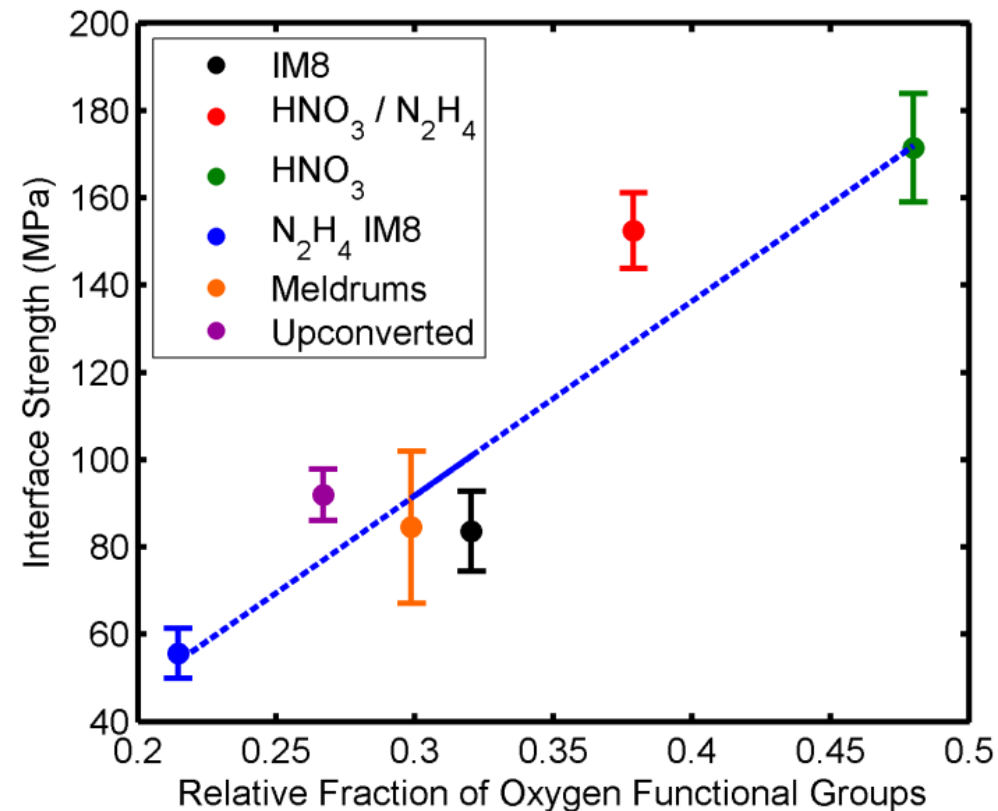
- Range of nanowire lengths characterized for three separate diameters
- Up to a 3.28 times increase in interfacial strength
- Interfacial strength shows a clear dependence on nanowire morphology
- Increased nanowire diameter and length increases interface strength



3.28 times increase from 45.72 to 154.64 MPa

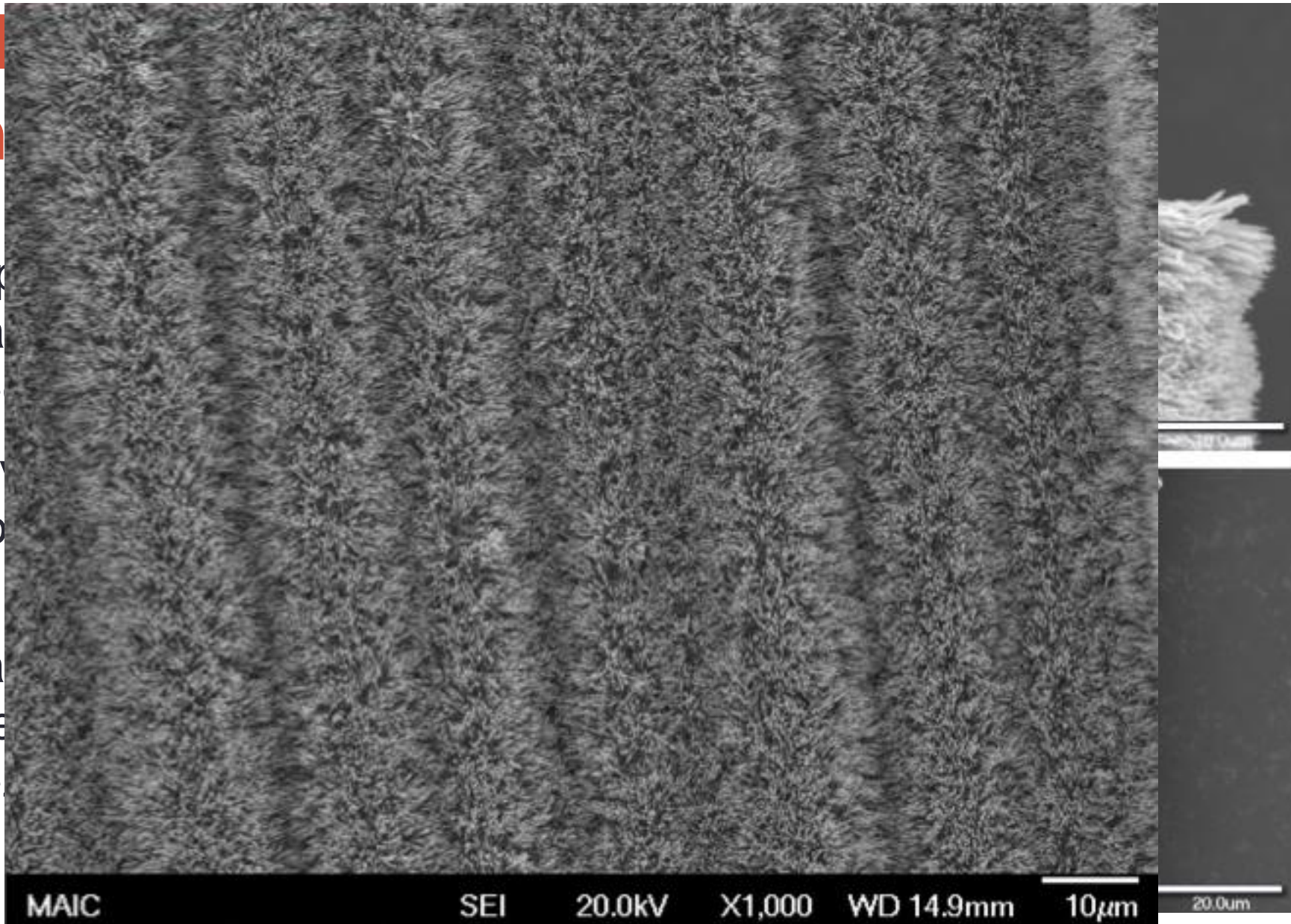
Surface Chemistry and Interface Strength

- Functionalization produces wide variety of functional groups and oxidation states
- Need a range of functionalization procedures that selectively produce different surfaces
 - 1) Nitric acid oxidation
 - 2) Reduction with hydrazine hydrate
 - 3) Nitric acid oxidation followed by reduction with hydrazine hydrate
 - 4) Grafting of meldrum's acid to surface hydroxyl groups
 - 5) Permanganate oxidation
- The five functionalization treatments produced a range of hydroxyl, ketone and carboxylic acid surface coverage

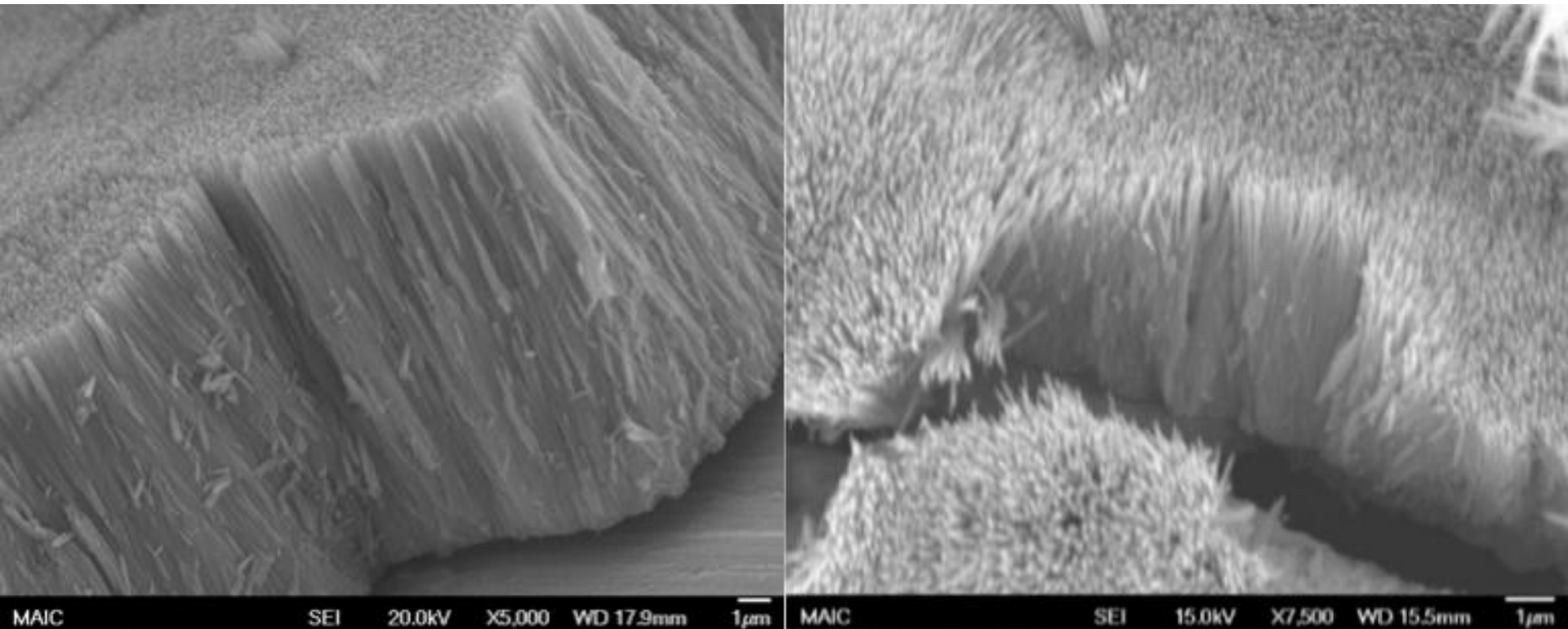


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Textured Films Terminated in Nanowires



Questions?

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